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## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-16 are pending before this amendment. By the present amendment, no claims are amended, as none is deemed necessary. No new matter has been added.

In the office action (page 2), the specification stands objected to for not containing the Abstract of the Disclosure on a separate sheet.

The applicants have provided an abstract on a separate sheet of paper, and withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

In the office action (page 2), claims 1-4, 6-8 and 14-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2003/0108205 (Joyner). The "et al." suffix is omitted in a reference name.

The applicants respectfully disagree.

The present invention relates to a media resource addressing method and device in the MPEG-21 format. In the present invention, the location information of media resources are standardized in the MPEG-21 format, thus allowing effective access and reproduction of the media resources. Referring to FIG. 1 of the present invention, the MPEG-21 file format comprises the meta data region 110 and the media data region 120, and the MPEG-4 file format comprises the meta data region 130 and the media data region 120. In the present invention of claim 1, standard location information is generated and stored in the meta data box, and the meta data region 110 and the media data box 120 are filed to generate a media file (specification page 9, line 17 to page 10, line 3 and page 12, lines 9-10).

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Joyner relates to a system and method for providing encrypted data to a device. In the office action (page 3) the examiner points to [extracting based on multimedia content description and framework, 0026] as the presently claimed invention's -- extracting a corresponding media resource according to reference information of the media resource recorded in the DID--. However, Joyner and the present invention of claim 1 are in no way the same. In Joyner, the content provider can specify the terms and conditions, and the level of security by which customer's (client 106) can access the data or content via the content distributor or server 102. This data can then be compressed using an MPEG standard. However, Joyner makes no mention of extracting a media resource in [0026], and further makes no mention of extracting a media resource according to reference information recorded in the DID.

In the presently claimed invention, claim one claims that the DID is included in the meta data box which is included in the media file, and a corresponding media resource is extracted according to reference information recorded in the DID. For example, in the present invention a media resource extractor 220 can extract a video file from a hard disk, and then store the video file in the media data box 120(FIGS. 2-3 and specification page 11, lines 9-12). Joyner makes no mention of this, and [0026] only speaks of a content provider providing limitations by which a customers can access data, and providing the content in compressed digital format. In fact, Joyner fails to mention whatsoever a DID (digital item declaration) or anything that could be remotely considered a meta data box (both of which are included in the media file). Although Joyner does mention the MPEG-21 format, the mere mention of the format does not in any way show the extracting of a media resource according to reference information

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## recorded in the DID.

Further, claim 1 specifically recites --storing the extracted media resource in the media data box--. That is, once the media resource is extracted (for example the video file) it is then stored in the media data box. As claim 1 recites, the media file includes the media data box. This is quite different from what occurs in [0027] of Joyner. In Joyner, the server 102 stores encrypted contend in a data storage device. Once a client is authenticated, the server 102 retrieves the requested content from the data storage device 116. (Joyner page 2, [0027] and FIG. 1). The data storage device 116 is shown in FIG. 1, and it is clear that it is not part of any -media file-. Instead, an encrypted version of the compressed content is itself stored in the storage device. The storage device is not part of any -media file-, it is instead a separate entity.

In the present invention, claim 1 specifically recites that the media resource is stored in the media data box, and the media data box is included in the media file. As such, this element of claim 1 is not in any way anticipated by Joyner.

Claim 1 of the present invention also includes the element --generating standard location information of the media resource -. As recited in claim 1, the media resource is extracted and stored in the media data box (which is included in the media file). For example, referring to FIGS. 2 and 3 of the present invention, the media resource extractor 220 generates an offset value of the media data box in which the media resource is stored, and generates standard location information in the meta data box 110. Joyner [0029] makes no mention whatsoever of generating standard location information of the media resource. Joyner instead discloses a server receiving content, encrypting the content using the encryption engine, and storing the encrypted content in

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a database or data storage device 116. There is nothing in Joyner about generating standard location information. Additionally, the various algorithms of [0027] and [0029] are encryption algorithms, and are not in any way used to generate location information.

Addititionally, nothing in Joyner teaches --filing the meta data box and the media data box --. For example, in the presently claimed invention, the filing unit 230 can file the meta data region 110 and the media data box 120 to generate a MPEG-21 file (specification page 10, lines 1-3). As claim 1 recites a media file includes -a meta data box including a DID (digital item declaration) and a media data box--. Joyner [0029] teaches only storing encrypted content in a database or data storage device 116. This is the same data storage device the examiner used to allegedly anticipate both the media data box in which the extracted media resource is stored, and the meta data box in which the standard location information is stored. Regardless, there is no mention in Joyner of filing the meta data region 110 and the media data box 120.

Accordingly, Joyner does not anticipate the present invention of claim 1. An indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claim 1 is respectfully requested.

As to claims 2-4 and 6-7, the applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable at least since they depend from claim 1, which is now considered to be in condition for allowance for the reasons above.

As to claim 8, Joyner does not anticipate claim 8 of the present invention for many of the reasons elaborated above for claim 1. Therefore, the applicants would like to resubmit the above arguments made for claim 1. Additionally, nowhere does Joyner teach -using the reference information of the media resource and the reference

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information of the second media file, and generating a standard location information—.

[0027] of Joyner only teaches that the server 102 may encrypt and store several versions of the same content. Joyner mentions nothing about using reference information of the media resource and the reference information of the second media file and generating standard location information.

Accordingly, Joyner does not anticipate the present invention of claim 8. An indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claim 8 is respectfully requested.

As to claim 14, the examiner states that claim 14 is a device of claim 1, and "Joyner et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 for the reasons stated above." As the applicants stated above, Joyner does not teach the elements of claim 1, and therefore the applicants would like to resubmit the above arguments for claim 1. Additionally, nowhere in Joyner is there: a DID reader for reading reference information of the media resource recorded in the DID . . .; a media resource extractor for extracting the media resource . . .; a standard location generater for generating standard location information . . .; and a filing unit for filing . . . Nowhere, in Joyner is there any mention whatsoever of any of the elements stated in claim 14. As such, Joyner does not anticipate claim 14, and an indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claim 14 is respectfully requested.

As to claim 15, the examiner states that claim 15 is a medium of claim 1, and "Joyner et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 for the reasons stated above." As the applicants stated above, Joyner does not teach the elements of claim 1, and therefore the applicants would like to resubmit the above arguments for claim 1. As such, Joyner

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does not anticipate claim 15, and an indication of allowable subject matter with respect to claim 15 is respectfully requested.

Claims 5, 9-13 and 16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Joyner in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,580,756 (Matsui).

The applicants respectfully submit that these claims are allowable at least since they depend from either claim 1, claim 8, or claim 15; which are now considered to be in condition for allowance for the reasons above.

For the reasons set forth above, the applicants respectfully submit that claims 116, now pending in this application, are in condition for allowance over the cited references. Accordingly, the applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections and earnestly solicit an indication of allowable subject matter.

This amendment is considered to be responsive to all points raised in the office action. Should the examiner have any remaining questions or concerns, the examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned attorney by telephone to expeditiously resolve such concerns.

Respectfully submitted.

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